

هكذا من الأصل

Today's Weather

and high clouds will appear with chances of rain in the eastern region. Winds will be variable changing gradually to southwesterly. In Amman, it will be hazy with moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Low	13	26
High	19	32
Valley	12	29

Amman 25, 31. Sunset tonight: 4:42 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:58 a.m.

**Jordan Times**

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

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5, Number 1498 AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY NOVEMBER 6-7, 1980 — DHUL HILJAH 28-29, 1400 Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence

# Size of Reagan victory confounds the experts



Ronald Reagan: the headline says it all



Jimmy Carter, with wife Rosalynn: conceding defeat (AP wirephotos)

## The winner: 'It's a humbling moment'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — Here are excerpts from President-elect Reagan's victory speech, delivered Tuesday night at the Plaza Hotel:

"I just say first of all this has been -- well, there has never been a humbling moment in my life."

"I would have been not only humbled by the extent of what has happened tonight -- even if it had been the cliffhanger that all of us were expecting, it would have been the same way -- but just to add the support of the people of this country."

"I consider the trust that you have placed in me sacred and I give you my oath that I will do my utmost to justify your faith."

"Like on the phone with President Carter. He called, John called. But the president pledged the utmost in cooperation in the transition that will take place in these coming months. President Carter was most gracious about this."

"George and Barbara Bush, our running mates down in Texas, have worked harder than they have. We only crossed paths a few times on this campaign, and had to go out of our way to do it. Their schedule was so heavy. And I can tell you that we are

going to have a true partnership and a true friendship in the White House."

"You know, Abe Lincoln, the day after his election to the presidency, gathered in his office the newsmen who had been covering his campaign. And he said to them: 'Well boys, your troubles are over now; mine have just begun.'"

"I think I know what he meant. Lincoln may have been concerned in the troubled times in which he became president, but I don't think he was afraid. He was ready to confront the problems and the troubles of a still youthful country, determined to seize the historic opportunity to change things."

"And I am not frightened by what lies ahead, and I don't believe that the American people are frightened by what lies ahead."

"Together, we are going to do what has to be done. We're going to put America back to work again."

"You know, I aim to try and tap that great American spirit that opened up this completely undeveloped continent from coast to coast and made it a great nation, survived several wars, survived the great Depression. And we'll survive the problems we face right now."

## The loser: 'I can't say it doesn't hurt'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — Here are excerpts from President-elect Carter's concession speech, delivered Tuesday night:

"I promised you four years ago that I would never lie to you, so I stand here and say it doesn't hurt."

"The people of the United States have made their choice, and of course I accept their decision. But I have to admit not with the enthusiasm that I accepted the decision four years ago."

"I have a deep appreciation of the system, however, and I think people make a free choice about who will lead them for the next four years."

"About an hour ago, I called Governor Reagan in California and told him that I congratulated him for a fine victory."

"I look forward to working closely with him during the next few weeks. We'll have a very fine transition period. I told him I wanted to see him in person, and I then sent him this telegram and I'll tell you:

"It is now apparent that the American people have chosen you as their next president. I congratulate you and pledge to you my support and cooperation in bringing about an orderly transition of government in the weeks ahead. My best wishes are for you and your family as you undertake the responsibilities that lie before you."

"I have been blessed as only a few people ever have to help shape the destiny of this nation."

"That effort, I've had your faithful support. In some ways, I've been the most fortunate of all presidents because I've had the aid of a wise man and a good man at my side -- in my opinion, the best vice president anybody ever had, Fritz Mondale."

"I've not achieved all I set out to do. Perhaps no one ever does. But we have faced the tough issues."

"We've stood for and we've fought for and we have achieved some very important goals for our country. These efforts will not end with this administration. The effort must go on. Nor will the progress that we have made be lost when we leave office."

"The great principles that have guided this nation since its very founding will continue to guide America to the challenges of the future."

"This has been a long and hard-fought campaign, as you well know. But we must come together as a united and a unified people to solve the problems that are still before us, to meet the challenges of a new decade. And I urge all of you to join with me in a sincere and fruitful effort to support my successor when he undertakes this great responsibility as president of the greatest nation on earth."

"This is a special country because our vast economic and military strength give us a special responsibility for seeking solutions to the problems that confront the world."

"But our influence will always be greater when we live up to those principles of freedom, of justice, of human rights for all people."

"God has been good to me and God has been good to this country and I'm truly thankful. I'm thankful for having been able to serve you in this capacity, thankful for the successes that we have had, thankful that to the end you were with me in every good thing that I tried to do."

## Pro-Israel senators among the casualties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — Several prominent Senate supporters of Israel were among the Democratic casualties in a Republican sweep of Congress that restored the GOP control for the first time in 26 years.

Other Democratic losers in the Senate were Mr. Warren Magnuson of Washington, Mr. John Culver in Iowa, and Mr. John Durkin in New Hampshire.

Senate Democrats led by George McGovern, the party's 1972 presidential nominee, Mr. Frank Church of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Mr. Birch Bayh of Indiana, who sought the Democratic nomination in 1976, were among the casualties.

Mr. McGovern, the most faithful pro-Israel senator, was a Republican. He was defeated after losing his nomination and the Democratic nomination in 1976.

Mr. Church, a Democrat, was also defeated. He was a strong supporter of Israel and had been a leading voice in the Senate for Israel's security.

Mr. Bayh, a Democrat, was also defeated. He was a strong supporter of Israel and had been a leading voice in the Senate for Israel's security.

And the Republicans...

Mr. Talmadge, 67, who was "denounced" by the Senate for financial misconduct this year, trailed by 7,000 votes with 95 per cent of the returns in.

Two other races were still too close to call.

Barring another turnaround, Mr. Talmadge would be the ninth Democratic incumbent to be swept aside by the Republican surge.

Democrats hold a 276-159 margin in the outgoing House. With five races still too close to call, the lineup was 242 to 188.

The additions, coupled with the scope of yesterday's landslide, are sure to put the House on a more conservative course than has been the case. The House, with its membership up for election every two years, is necessarily sensitive to the mood of the electorate.

Even House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, called the election results a "disaster for the Democrats" and said, "The president collapsed in the last few days."

The Republicans held 41 seats to the Democrats' 58 in the outgoing Senate with independent Harry F. Byrd of Virginia voting with the Democrats to organize the Senate. Mr. Byrd, who said he voted for Mr. Reagan, said today he would remain in the Democratic caucus.

In New York, Republican candidate Alfonse d'Amato defeated



Birch Bayh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (Agencies) — Mr. Ronald Reagan won the U.S. presidency yesterday, as expected. What almost no one expected was the speed and the magnitude of his victory.

Election-eve polls had shown Mr. Reagan leading President Jimmy Carter by five to seven percentage points -- not an imposing edge, and one further muddled by the element of statistical error built into such polls.

Political experts, therefore, braced themselves for a long night of vote watching Tuesday evening. But they were wrong.

In fact, polling places were still open in the western states when Mr. Carter admitted defeat at 0300 GMT.

And it was more than a defeat -- it was an utter rout. Mr. Carter was the first sitting president to be denied a second term since Herbert Hoover was crushed by Franklin Roosevelt almost half a century ago in the depths of the Great Depression.

With 99 per cent of the precincts counted, Mr. Reagan had 43 million votes, or 51 per cent. Mr. Carter had 34.7 million or 41 per cent. Independent John Anderson had 5.5 million or 7 per cent, and Libertarian Clark 1 per cent.

That translated to 483 electoral votes for Reagan. Mr. Carter had only 49. Reagan needed only 270 electoral votes to win.

The former California governor swept every one of the 10 biggest states, winning even in such solid Democratic territory as Massachusetts. Even Mr. Carter's native South, save his home state of Georgia, turned against him.

Mr. Reagan captured 43 states. Mr. Carter won only Georgia, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Minnesota, Hawaii and the District of Columbia.

The new configuration of the Senate gave the Republicans 52, and perhaps 53 of the 100 seats. However, there was still a 243-192 Democratic majority in the House of Representatives as of vote tallying late today.

So did usually Democratic blue-collar workers and Jews, while the black community showed less support for Mr. Carter yesterday than when he won the presidency in 1976.

Many self-proclaimed Democrats switched to the Reagan camp as did a substantial number of liberals, according to the ABC poll of voters leaving the balloting booths.

A similar survey by NBC Television found that 40 per cent of all voters complained after leaving the booths that Mr. Carter had not performed well as president.

Voters criticised the president both for the way he handled his duties and for his conduct in the election campaign.

One voter in four covered by the NBC poll said the Carter administration's handling of the Iranian hostage crisis was a very important factor in their choice of the next president. Most of these voters chose Mr. Reagan.

The ABC survey showed that many Americans believe no president can be very effective in solving the country's problems.

But a larger percentage of Carter backers felt this way than was the case among Reagan supporters, the poll said.

(Continued on page 8)

## King sends best wishes

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable to Mr. Ronald Reagan congratulating him on his election as president of the United States. The cable ran as follows:

"As the proud leader of the people of Jordan and as a proud Arab who has always risen to enhance the cause of mutual understanding and honourable friendship between Jordan and the Arab World on the one hand and the government and people of the United States of America on the other, I extend to you my sincere congratulations for the overwhelming vote of confidence and hope which the American people have given you as the 40th president of the United States."

"May I assure you that we share with many throughout the world and with the American people their hopes for a bright future in which the principles and lofty ideals which moulded together one of the greatest nations of all times may shine again, heralding a new dawn of great accomplishments for all mankind."

"I look forward to a renewal of true friendship and fruitful cooperation between our nations."

## Arabs find little to praise; PLO sees 'victory for Israel'

BEIRUT, Nov. 5 (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation today called Mr. Ronald Reagan's U.S. presidential election win "a victory for Israel."

But Saudi Arabia's radio called for continued "friendly relations" with America.

News of Mr. Reagan's landslide victory did not make most Arab newspapers, and the man in the street from Beirut to Bahrain had little good to say about either Mr. Reagan or U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Saudi Arabia's Riyadh Radio, however, said in a commentary: "The national interests of the two countries are the concern of the Saudi and American leaderships because these interests stem from a common understanding that the friendly relations between the two peoples should steadily progress in the interests of both."

PLO leader Yasser Arafat's main spokesman, Mr. Mahmoud Labadi, called Mr. Reagan "a friend of Israel" and added: "A Reagan victory is a victory for Israel." He said Mr. Reagan had promised Israel military,

economic and moral support.

"Reagan has accused the PLO of being a terrorist organisation. He is against the Palestinians and Palestinian rights to self-determination and advocates a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel," he said. "All this is for the good of Israel and will increase tension in the area by supporting Israel's expansionist policy."

President Carter, in a televised debate with Mr. Reagan, had also called the PLO a "terrorist organisation" but the statement was later qualified by the State Department and the term "terrorist" ascribed only to certain wings of the Palestinian movement.

The PLO had criticised both candidates for dividing Palestinians to gain Jewish votes.

Mr. Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, the chief spokesman for the PLO in Damascus, said:

"We hope the new American president will learn from Carter's failures," adding:

"Carter ignored the basic issues in the world and in particular the Palestinian reality in the Middle East."

Abu Maizer is a member of the PLO's 15-man executive committee, the main policy-making body of the organisation. He accused Mr. Carter of "plotting against the Arab cause and contributing to the split in Arab solidarity through the Camp David accords and the conspiracy of self-rule."

"We shall not forget that Carter has granted to Israel aid and credits totalling about \$11 billion. This has encouraged Israel to continue its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and its aggressions against the liberties and lives of Palestinians inside the occupied territories and in Lebanon."

Another Palestinian official in Damascus, in a pre-election interview with the Associated Press, said: "Our relations with the Republican Party have been much better than with the Democrats."

Mr. Khalid Fahoum, chairman of the Palestine National Council and a former member of the executive committee, said both

(Continued on page 3)

## Reagan's win may prolong hostage crisis, Iranian says

TEHRAN, Nov. 5 (Agencies) — The spiritual adviser of the militant students holding the U.S. hostages in Iran said today the crisis may be prolonged as a result of Mr. Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential elections, Tehran Radio reported.

"I think (President) Carter's policy has failed in the U.S. and this has no effect on the hostage issue," the radio quoted deputy parliament speaker Hojatoleslam Mousavi Kho'ini as saying in an interview with Greek television.

"But because Carter was already in office, we would have reached a solution faster if he were re-elected," he was quoted as saying. "With Reagan's victory this will need a long time."

Hojatoleslam Kho'ini, who was chairman of the parliamentary committee that drafted the conditions for the hostages' release, said the hostages would be put on trial if America did not act on those conditions, according to the report.

However, both Hojatoleslam Kho'ini and Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i, interviewed by the Iranian Pars news agency, said the election would have no effect on Iran or on its conditions for the release of the hostages, the radio reported.

"The conditions for release of the hostages is a law passed by the Majlis (parliament) which has to do with our country," Mr. Raja'i was quoted as saying. "We don't care who is ruling in the U.S. The conditions were passed by the Majlis and approved by the Imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini) and we will carry them out."

An aide to Mr. Raja'i said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press from Beirut the government has not yet taken custody of the hostages, possibly because the hostages are in scattered locations.

Told that the United States has said it wants to negotiate the con-

ditions set by Iran, the official replied: "America has not yet officially answered Iran's demands. Because it is a sensitive issue, it should be officially answered by the United States government."

Iran took a public stand of indifference today over Mr. Reagan's election victory, saying that the two men were equally bad.

A spokesman for Mr. Raja'i's office said: "It doesn't make any difference for us whether Carter or Reagan is elected. We realise both of them are the same."

But privately some Iranian officials and members of the dominant Islamic Republic Party said they would have preferred Mr. Carter because they believed Mr. Reagan to be more "pro-Israeli."

Iran's state radio today attacked President Carter in a commentary, noting that Ayatollah Khomeini had said: "Carter should find another job than the presidency."

The commentary said: "The world does not want America. The world does not want Carter. He thought that by paralyzing Iran's economy his supporters would clap for him and then he would be re-elected president. He should know that by his idiotic action, he made opponents of his supporters."

On Mr. Reagan, another radio commentary said: "The world situation and the unity of liberation movements has greatly reduced the scope for pistol-packing actors in Hollywood films."

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, right, shakes hands on Tuesday with Richard Queen, a U.S. hostage released by Iran after he developed symptoms of multiple sclerosis. The two were attending a service in Washington Cathedral for the remaining hostages. (AP wirephoto)



# Jordan Times

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## President Reagan

SHORTLY before we went to bed on Tuesday night — even as Americans were still voting for their next president — we heard a remarkable radio interview with former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger. Mincing no words, Mr. Kissinger expressed horror at the thought that the Carter administration appeared ready to provide arms to Iran in some sort of exchange for the American embassy hostages in Tehran. Instead of declaring itself neutral in binational foreign conflicts, as it usually does or should do, Mr. Kissinger said, the U.S. in this instance actually seemed prepared to open up a "supply line" — his words — to the Iranians. It was clear that Mr. Kissinger disapproved of this not on principle alone (however hypocritical that may seem); such a move, he noted, would seriously affect America's relations with many of its "Arab friends" in the region.

Now, we know that Mr. Kissinger was a close foreign policy adviser to Mr. Ronald Reagan during the 1980 presidential campaign. And, we must say that his thoughts on this particular topic, which is of immediate concern to us, put us rather in the mood to wake up on Wednesday morning to hear that Mr. Reagan had won the election.

And he did, by a landslide. We hope, for one thing, that this means that the present Tehran regime will not be receiving spare parts and fresh supplies for its American-provided war machine with which to step up the attack on Arab rights and Arab interests in the Gulf. Even if the Iranians try to hasten an arms-for-hostages deal in the 11-week interregnum between now and Mr. Reagan's accession to the White House on Jan. 20, we expect that the outgoing Carter administration is going to have to be extremely careful about the commitments it makes. Such a mandatory check on the unwanted intrusion of American military power in the region is to be welcomed.

But, of course, there is more to President-elect Reagan's stated Middle East policies than Mr. Kissinger's thoughts on the Gulf war. Throughout the campaign, Mr. Reagan joined Mr. Carter in a race to see which of them could adopt the most extreme pro-Israeli (and by implication anti-Arab) position in the battle for Jewish votes.

Yet we suspect that, deprived of his precious indexed notes, Mr. Reagan would be hard pressed to recall all the strongly worded pronouncements on Israel and the Arabs which he delivered on the stump. A cobbled-together litany of these *dicta* which we heard on Israel radio yesterday made them sound like exactly what they were: crowd-pleasing one-liners designed to garner Jewish applause and Jewish votes. The device probably helped to win him the election. But we wonder what sort of policy he will now seek to hammer out from these scraps.

Amid all the tough stands he had adopted, however, we have detected the following indications: Mr. Reagan believes that the United States "should not try to force a solution on the nations of the Middle East"; any peace settlement should take into consideration the "legitimate concerns of all the people in the region"; a settlement must be "acceptable to Israel and the Arabs alike."

It is painful for us to have to dig these morsels out from among a padding of other rhetoric which has included some unhelpful suggestions regarding Jordan's national sovereignty, the status of Jerusalem and the position of the Palestinians and their legitimate representation.

Jordanians, Palestinians and all Arabs will want early assurances from Mr. Reagan that he is prepared to be our friend, that he is serious about not forcing on us a settlement that does not conform with our national sovereignty and national rights, that he is not determined to serve Israel's aggressive and expansionist ambitions at the expense of our national interests, that he is prepared to break away from the subservience of previous administrations to the excesses of racist Zionism, that he is prepared to listen to the voices of moderation and reason who do not want autonomy at the expense of self-determination or "peace" at the cost of occupation and subjugation.

For a start, we hope the Republican administration will be receptive to the views of the American business community, about how American interests cannot be secured in the Middle East through interventionism disguised as diplomacy, support for official terror disguised as the upholding of "human rights", or the fostering of radicalism and instability disguised as conflict resolution.

Mr. Reagan has a chance to make a fresh start for America, and for all of us. His first opportunity to register goodwill could come with a resolute stand of aloofness from the Gulf war while efforts go on here in the region to end that war with honour. From then on, we shall be looking to see if Mr. Reagan means some of the things he has said, and if he is prepared to try to succeed where Mr. Carter failed in helping us to achieve the peace and security we crave.

## FOR SALE:

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## Euro-Arab links stressed

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — Representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the London newspaper *The Financial Times* were the main speakers at today's session of a seminar on development problems and obstacles in the way of Arab economic integration which opened yesterday at the Yarmouk

University Liaison Office in Amman.

Mr. Ian Boug and Mr. Francis Chiles read papers on promoting economic cooperation between the EEC and Arab states. They underlined the importance of continuing the Euro-Arab dialogue, saying that the two sides had achieved tangible progress in

economic cooperation over the last few years.

Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani of the Ministry of Industry and Trade also submitted a working paper on economic cooperation among Arab states. The paper deals with trade exchange and ways of coordinating the economic policies of Arab countries. It stressed the importance of working for and achieving Arab economic integration which, Dr. Bani Hani said, can be realised through mobilising Arab efforts and potentialities.

The two-day seminar which opened yesterday under the chairmanship of his Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, ended tonight after forming a committee to draft recommendations.

## Karak Governorate records 37 road accidents in October

KARAK, Nov. 5 (JT) — Thirty-seven road accidents occurred in Karak Governorate last month, resulting in the deaths of two people and the injury of 32 others.

A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said that most of the accidents were due to carelessness on the part of the drivers.

Meanwhile it was announced today that three people died and six were injured in eight road accidents which occurred around the country in the past 24 hours. They were among 26 incidents yesterday, compared with 17 the day before.

Police were called to the village of Zamal in Irbid Governorate yesterday by a citizen who had heard gunfire, and discovered that the firing occurred during a wedding celebration. They confiscated the weapons, whose owners will be fined for violating rules prohibiting firing guns on such occasions.

A teacher in the village of Jafin in Irbid Governorate yesterday handed over to the police an artillery shell which was found near the village school by a 10-year-old student. The police immediately

## Jordan's election day draws near

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Nov. 5 — Jordanians in 23 towns all over the country will go to the polls this month to elect new municipal councils for their towns. But the mayors of those towns will be appointed by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

"Municipal elections are an aspect of democracy and popular participation in running the country's affairs," Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani told the Jordan Times. Jordanians have recently become more aware of the electoral process and its meaning, Mr. Momani said.

According to the current Jor-

danian local government law, the minister of municipal and rural affairs has to prepare for the elections at least three months before the end of the municipal councils' four-year term. He usually does this by nominating appointees to supervise and regulate the municipal elections. In turn, those people form electorate registration committees to prepare a list of eligible voters.

Voters are required to be male, have Jordanian citizenship, be at least 21 years old and have residence in the electoral district. "We are working to amend the voting requirements law so that women can take part in the elections," Mr. Momani said. He added that an amendment will also be introduced to lower the voting age from 21 to 18.

Candidates for seats on municipal councils are required to have certain qualities considered essential for membership. They should be above 24 years old, literate and not employed or officially connected with the municipality whose council they seek to join.

Besides those qualities, competency is one of the most important. "I call upon voters to choose only those fit for membership, and not to vote on the basis of blood relation or friendship," Mr. Momani said. He added that "only qualified members will be retained in their positions by the competent mayors to be chosen by the government."

Towns eligible to hold elections are on the increase. Due to new provisions in the local government law concerning that subject, a town is eligible to have a municipal council if it has a population of at least 2,500, and has had a rural council for at least five years.

"We send out fact-finding missions to those towns being considered for municipal councils to see if they approve of the change" from their rural councils, Mr. Momani said. Last week, Mr. Momani appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of establishing municipal councils in various towns in Irbid District.

Among the Jordanian towns due to have elections soon are Karak, Suweilah, Fuhais, Rusaifeh and Wadi Mousa. There are now 89 municipal councils around the country.

## PROFILE

### Ronald W. Reagan: Man from Main St.

By Glenn Ritt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 — It was on a post-war holiday nearly 30 years ago that Ronald Reagan resolved to use "my thoughts, my speaking ability, my reputation as an actor" to change the world.

That unlikely script carried him from Hollywood movies to union leadership; from television's early age to the California statehouse and countless chicken-dinner speeches along thousands of campaign trails; to the office of president of the United States.

Mr. Reagan overcame the issue of his age, becoming at 69 the oldest man to be elected president. He also is the first chief-executive to be divorced, a condition once considered a political taboo.

Mr. Reagan's resoluteness and rhetorical talent proved great strengths during the campaign, as he preached a "Main Street" Republicanism founded on family, work, neighbourhood and freedom.

"The truth is that there are simple answers — just not easy answers," Mr. Reagan has said. He is a man whose images of the world were born in the nation's heartland, nurtured during the Depression and honed by the Cold War.

Mr. Pat Brown, who preceded Mr. Reagan as California governor, once said of him: "His ideas... are nearly confined to a simple framework of thought and action that permits no doubts and acknowledges no sobering complexities."

Mr. Reagan's defenders see it differently. "People don't respond to long dissertations; they go for what we used to call 'red meat'. That's what people rise to their feet about and Mr. Reagan likes to give it to 'em," said one former associate.

Mr. Reagan appears — to friend and rival alike — as a man who knows himself, his strengths and weaknesses. He is optimistic, sure of his beliefs and confident of his performance before television cameras or live audiences.

This confidence, says former campaign aide John Sears, comes from knowing defeat. Mr. Reagan never achieved major stardom in Hollywood or later in television.

His closest friends say Mr. Reagan is secure enough to encourage diverse advice. Yet, he is vain enough to disdain wearing glasses in public and chafes at questions about the real colour of his hair.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois, on Feb. 6, 1911, to a first-generation Irish-American father who loved the shoe business, the Democratic Party and whiskey; it was a childhood of constant moving and poverty, yet one he recalls with uncommon joy.

Mr. Reagan graduated from Eureka College in 1932. While there, he led a successful strike against the college president, who had tried to cut back the faculty. It was the first time he recognised his oratorical skills.

After college, he became a sports broadcaster in Iowa. In 1937, he earned a screen test with Warner Brothers, and his Hollywood career was under way.

Mr. Reagan eventually became more active as head of the Screen Actors Guild than as a leading man.

It was television that truly catapulted Mr. Reagan onto the national political scene. In 1964, he made a nationwide TV appeal for then-Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater. A rousing ovation for Mr. Reagan at the Republican convention that summer established him as Mr. Goldwater's heir among conservatives. It brought Mr. Reagan's first rush toward elected office.

He defeated Mr. Brown for governor by nearly a million votes in 1966 and won re-election by about 500,000 votes four years later.



Gamma photo

Gov. Reagan took office during the Vietnam war years at a time of revolt. He called student demonstrators "cowardly fascists" and said: "If takes a bloodbath, let's get it over with. No appeasement."

Mr. Reagan's actions never really matched his rhetoric. If anything, he has suffered from oratorically talking too much — something his adviser worked hard to curb during the long presidential campaign.

In 1976, Mr. Reagan came very close to snatching the Republican presidential nomination from incumbent President Gerald Ford. After losing he refused to campaign actively for Mr. Ford.

As governor, Mr. Reagan worked an eight-hour day, and he is expected to continue this work as president, delegating responsibilities through chief of staff.

One of his closest advisers will be his wife, Nancy, whom he married in 1952, four years after he was divorced by actress Jane Wyman.

The former Nancy Davis also was an actress. She gave up Hollywood and served up a conservative philosophy that has greatly influenced her husband's political career.

They have two children. Mr. Reagan also has a son and daughter by his former marriage.

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## REMEMBRANCE DAY

All members of the British and Commonwealth communities are reminded that the annual Remembrance Day service, to commemorate all those who died in defence of their country, will be held at 12 noon on Sunday, Nov. 9, at the Anglican Church of the Redeemer, near First Circle in Jabal Amman.

The 1980 Poppy Appeal is open from Nov. 3 - 9. Poppies are available from the British Embassy and the British Council. They will also be available at the Anglican Church on Nov. 9. Alternatively, donations can be sent direct to the Air Attache, British Embassy (Poppy Appeal).

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

The Jordan National Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh presents an exhibition of ceramics by Mahmoud Taha, on view until Nov. 10.

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of "Lithographies du Ballet d'Amiens", on view until Nov. 9.

### Tape slide show

The British Council presents a tape slide show by Mr. Osman Akuz at 6 p.m. Thursday, in which sequences of slides are set to music matching their mood or content. (See preview, page 3)

### Poppy Appeal

The Remembrance Day Poppy Appeal is open from Nov. 3-9. Poppies are available from the British Embassy and the British Council, or at the Anglican Church of the Redeemer on Sunday. The Remembrance Day service will be held at the church on Sunday.

### Diwali

The Indian community will celebrate the Diwali feast between 2:30 and 5:30 p.m. Friday at the International Community School at First Circle, Jabal Amman.

### Film

The Goethe Institute presents the film "Warum Liebt Herr R. Amok? (why is Mr. R. running amok? — 1969/70). The colour film, directed by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, stars Hans Hirschmueller, Irm Hermann, Hanna Schygulla, Kurt Raab and Klaus Loewitsch. Sub-titled in English. At 8 p.m. Thursday.



## 1,000 expected to take 'awjihi' this school year

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — Five thousand students are expected to sit for the General Certificate Examinations (awjihi) in the current school year, according to the Ministry of Education, Mr. K. Badran.

He added that the cultural attaches of Jordanian embassies in foreign countries have been instructed to accept applications from students living there.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — Jordanian exports to Arab states in 1980 are expected to reach 29 per cent over figures for April of 1979, according to a statistical bulletin released today. It said that Jordan exported JD 7.553 million worth of products in April 1980, as against JD 5.6 million in April last year. Most exports went to Iraq, Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar. Exports to all countries in April 1980 were 24 per cent greater than exports in April of last year. Jordan exported JD 10.028 million worth of goods in April of this year, in comparison with JD 8.064 in April last year.

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — The non-resident Canadian ambassador to Jordan met here today with the President of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Mohammad Judeir, to discuss steps to be taken in establishing an Arab-Jordanian joint chamber of commerce. They also discussed boosting Jordan-Canadian economic and trade relations.

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — The Irbid Electricity Company today started on a project for the electrification of 25 villages in Irbid governorate in cooperation with a local firm. A company spokesman said that the JD 2.630 million project will benefit nearly 70,000 people and is expected to be completed in 1982. The project entails extension of aerial cable networks carrying 32 kilovolts along 80 metres, in addition to the installation of internal electric network and the construction of 66 transformer stations in the villages.

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — The cabinet today formed a committee for Jerash municipality headed by the District Governor of Irbid, Mr. Faysal Al 'Abbadi. The committee is made up of the members of the municipal council. The district governor was asked to supervise the work of the municipality due to the illness of Mayor Mohammad Ramadan.

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (JT) — Governors and district governors will meet in a meeting to be held here tomorrow under the chairmanship of Minister Suleiman Arar. Al Ra'i newspaper said that on agenda will be preparations for and the Interior Ministry's plans municipal elections in towns throughout the country in the coming months.

## Tonight at the British Council

## Slide show: Forceful and emotive

Meg Abu Hamdan  
1 to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 5 — It is difficult to name to what is happening in the British Council Thursday at eight o'clock. But it is a slide show and emotive experience and music that leaves and lull of vivid impression into things pre-taken for granted. It is a double debut. It is "Tap Slid Show" (as it is dingly and underlingly titled on the advertisement) to be held in the British Council and is also first to be put its creator, Mr. Osman

akuz first took up photographs seven years ago in his turkey, and over the years used a collection of over 100 slides. He moved to Jordan and it was then, when "I thought" that the idea him to use his work in an art, he told the Jordan

75 slides eventually chose the show fall into several under the overall heading "Life". Each section of the accompanied by carefully chosen music, which at times more meaning than words. The music is mostly from such artists as Pinky Blues, the Who, the Miles Davis and also from chronic and traditional

Things start with a credit Mr. Akuz show is no different. Accompanied by music leading to a climax, the light, the world and depicted in a series of slides in which pockets of

blazing colour draw one's eye.

Once the world is formed we are treated to beautiful pictures of reddening suns and cloudy skies over still seas and mountains, only to be jolted back to stark reality with pictures of a premature baby that for some may be the most striking and vividly remembered of the whole show. These realer-than-life pictures depict the child with its pitifully thin limbs kicking and fighting for the life it is eventually denied — Mr. Akuz told the Jordan Times that it died only minutes after the last picture was taken.

But life is very much in evidence in the following series on children. Here the pictures are full of the vitality of children deprived of normal resources — children whose hands and feet disappear up the sleeves and trousers of hand-me-down clothes too big for them; children who play amid filth with toys made from old bicycle wheels, wood and wire; children with pudgy faces, children whose poverty is appalling. These, along with other pictures of this type of child grown up into adulterers out a living on streets are among Mr. Akuz' best pictures.

Mr. Akuz' studies of trees are original and beautiful, and infinitely to be preferred to the rather hackneyed, while technically well-executed ones of flowers. His animal pictures are sometimes moving, sometimes humorous, but always full of imagination.

Towards the end of the show the accompaniment suddenly switches to electronic music echoing with demoniacal voices, and we are confronted with images of graveyards, clouds looking like swirling spirits and a view of the

## Arabs cool to Reagan victory...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan had made strong pro-Israeli statements and condemned the PLO.

Damascus Radio reported the election result as the last item in its news broadcast, an indication that Syria regarded the occasion as a minor event.

The radio described Mr. Reagan as one of the "staunchest supporters of Zionist policies which are based on expansion and aggression and on a denial of Arab rights."

The Damascus daily newspaper Al Baath, organ of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party, said there was no difference between the two candidates and said it was up to the Syrians to increase their state of preparedness and boost their strength in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

But Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba sent his warmest congratulations to Mr. Reagan, expressing confidence that "the already excellent relations between Tunisia and the United States will be strengthened."

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said: "Reagan's overwhelming victory came as a surprise," adding: "All we can hope for is that Reagan will give Lebanon the attention it merits to get out of its dilemma and help solve the current crisis in the Middle East."

Palestinian leaders on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip expressed deep disappointment with Mr. Reagan's election.

Moderate Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said he believed Mr. Reagan would not have "an even-handed and objective policy towards the Palestinian Arabs."

"Reagan will make Israel a fortress and will give it much more support than ever before," Mr. Freij told reporters.

The mayor of Gaza, Rashad Al Shawwa said Mr. Reagan was not good for the Palestinians and peace.

"The autonomy talks will now go into the deep freeze and the peace process will end," Mr. Shawwa said.

An official in one Gulf nation

said in a telephone interview that he was not sorry to see Mr. Carter go because his administration was "guilty of letting the Soviet military presence grow unchecked in the Arab Gulf and the Horn of Africa."

A Palestinian merchant in Manama, Bahrain, said: "Carter's Middle East policy was not only unjust but clumsy as well. His policy did not eliminate the danger of war between Arabs and Israel. Rather, it increased the danger of Arab powers fighting one another."

Many in the Gulf said they were dismayed by Mr. Reagan's pro-Israel stand in the campaign. "I think that Reagan will try to break the back of the Arab World," said a shipping agent.

The respected Middle East Reporter, a daily digest of Arab media published in Beirut, reported Mr. Reagan's victory under the headline: "Bad News for the Arabs."

"His arrival in the White House could cause tensions in the Middle East and further complicate the already troubled U.S.-Arab relations," said the Reporter.

## Amman's 'election watch'

By Abia Majaj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 5 — The American presidential election has been of interest and concern all over the world, Jordan being no exception. Thus, last night was something of an occasion for Jordanians as well as Americans. In honour of the U.S. presidential election, the American Centre, here held an open house for all interested parties, providing videotapes of the campaign debates, articles about the election and the events leading up to it, and Voice of America radio coverage of the polling.

The centre opened its doors at 11 p.m., and by 11:30 the library and screening room were full of people discussing the election and voicing opinions over coffee and cookies. The videotapes of the

debates seemed to be especially popular.

This is not the first "election watch" to be held at the American Centre. Mr. Lee J. Irwin, cultural programme officer, said that such a gathering has been customary for quite some time. He described the watch as "an American tradition where people can get together and discuss the election over coffee."

A relative newcomer to the centre, Mr. Irwin was "surprised and pleased at the turnout," and also at the "high level of interest, especially among the Jordanians." Indeed, there seemed to be more Jordanians than Americans, or even than foreigners of all nationalities, at the watch.

Mr. Larry Taylor, director of the centre, echoed Mr. Irwin's sentiment: "It's clear that people are aware that this is a vitally important election. The responsibility of the office (of president) demands that the officeholder respond to all of our needs," including those of Middle Eastern countries.

Personal reactions to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter were varied. Perhaps one of the most amusing, and telltale, remarks overheard at the watch came from the man who wanted to "bring back Ford and Nixon."

The choice was indeed a difficult one. Many felt that there was no real choice — to them, neither candidate seemed capable of handling the presidency.

When the results of the election

## Queen visits university

AMMAN, Nov. 5 (Petra/JNA) — Her Majesty Queen Noor this morning visited the University of Jordan and met with the university's President, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Queen Noor was accompanied in the visit by Mrs. Layla Sharaf, member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Jordan.



Her Majesty Queen Noor tours the University of Jordan with its President, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali (foreground), and Mrs. Layla Sharaf.

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## Winners of the first Aga Khan Architecture Award announced Building for tomorrow's Muslims

**LAHORE, Pakistan.** — Significant new directions for architecture in modern Islamic society have been revealed with the presentation of the first Aga Khan Award for Architecture. Fifteen winning projects representing twelve countries from Senegal to Indonesia will share a \$500,000 prize fund establishing the Aga Khan Award for Architecture as the largest architectural awards programme in the world.

President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan hosted an audience of more than 500 architects, scholars and government officials attending the ceremonies at the Shalimar Gardens here. He praised the award for its bold attempt to preserve the traditional identity and essence of Islamic architecture, while clearly expressing the social aspirations and technology of the twentieth century. Also attending the ceremonies were UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and the Rector of the United Nations University in Tokyo, Mr. Soedjatmoko.

The award was bestowed by its chairman and founder, the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the Ismaili Muslims worldwide. In his address, the Aga Khan commented: "We have demonstrated the importance of architecture in influencing the quality of life in the Muslim world today." The award is dedicated "to the work of the common man of Islam, who creates for himself and his neighbours a setting for life and health, for preserving what nature has given him, and for developing ways to maintain his own identity

among his neighbours rather than accepting the massive impersonal nature that exists in so much of the modern world," he said. A unique aspect of the Aga Khan Award is its recognition of all those who contributed to the winning projects — from architects and government sponsors to master masons and entire villages.

Coinciding with the Aga Khan Award was the presentation of a chairman's award of \$100,000 to pre-eminent Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy. Mr. Fathy was honoured for his lifetime achievement in creating architecture for Muslims backed by social commitment, and for reappraising the relationship of spiritual designs with building forms. The chairman's award is a special award of merit for outstanding individual accomplishment in the field of Islamic architecture.

The Aga Khan Award, to be distributed every three years, is unlike conventional design competitions for its recognition of building projects already in use; all eligible entries had to be at least two years old. In addition the award places great value on the

underlying cultural, economic and environmental context of architecture. For example, a medical centre in Mali was awarded for bringing vital health services to an entire region without imposing alien forms or values. The mud-straw structure is so well integrated with the local community of Mopti that townspeople use its long, open-air entrance as a pedestrian walkway. Thanks to a free visitor's gallery, patients are not isolated from family and friends. As well, the Mopti centre was honoured for its novel use of local materials to create a natural air circulation system that maximises shade and ventilation while



The Aga Khan reducing heat and dust. Similarly the award was given to a project in Jakarta, Indonesia whose social benefits are far more

dramatic than its visual design. The Kampung Improvement Programme (K.I.P.) measurably improved the lives of a half million urban squatters living in densely populated communities (kampungs). Sponsored by Jakarta's municipal government, the K.I.P. built much-needed access roads, sewage and drainage systems around existing structures. Though extensive, the programme was at the extremely low cost of \$60 per capita. The result was that the quality of kampung life was greatly enhanced, while the cultural fabric of these communities was undisturbed. Indeed, once the access and social services were created, kampung residents began making improvements to their own homes, as well as contributing to the economic life of Jakarta at large.

Historical continuity and the use of traditional ideals for modern living also emerge as a central focus of the award. The reconstruction of an ancient Turkish caravanserai as a modern hotel, painstaking restorations of palaces and mosques in Isfahan, Iran, and the rehabilitation of an amir's palace in Qatar as a museum, were cited for preserving the glories of the past. Elsewhere, a Moghul-style hotel in India, and a library and research centre in Turkey were awarded for integrating ancient concepts with contemporary design. In another award winner, the traditional Muslim need for meditative space is well served by a project of middle-income row houses in Agadir, Morocco; each narrowly constructed, four-room house contains no less than four small gardens and a service patio.

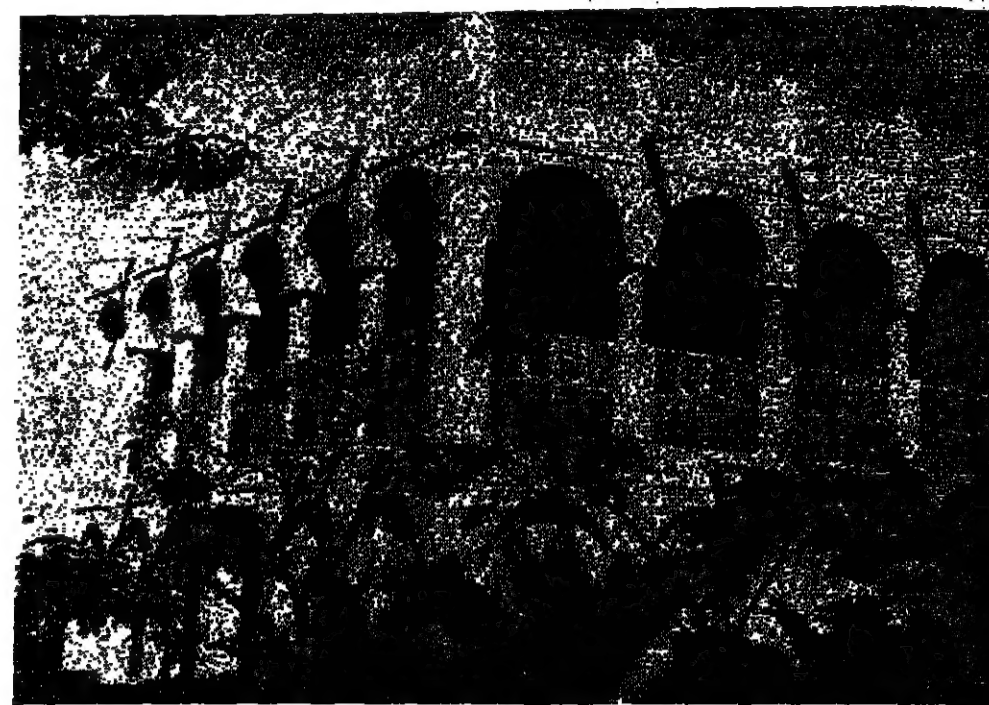
Although emphasising the need to learn from the traditions of Islam, the award also recognises the need for modern designs and technology. The Mecca International Hotel and the Kuwait Water Towers were cited for their innovative designs and uses of high technology.

At the same time, the award sought to recognise building systems that unite technology with locally available materials and manpower. An agricultural school in Senegal was cited for using a prototype design structure featuring narrow vaulted roofing. Designed by UNESCO experts and successfully adapted by the school for most of its buildings, the prototype not only gives the Senegalese a chance to create their own environment, but can be adapted for use in other countries facing similar problems.

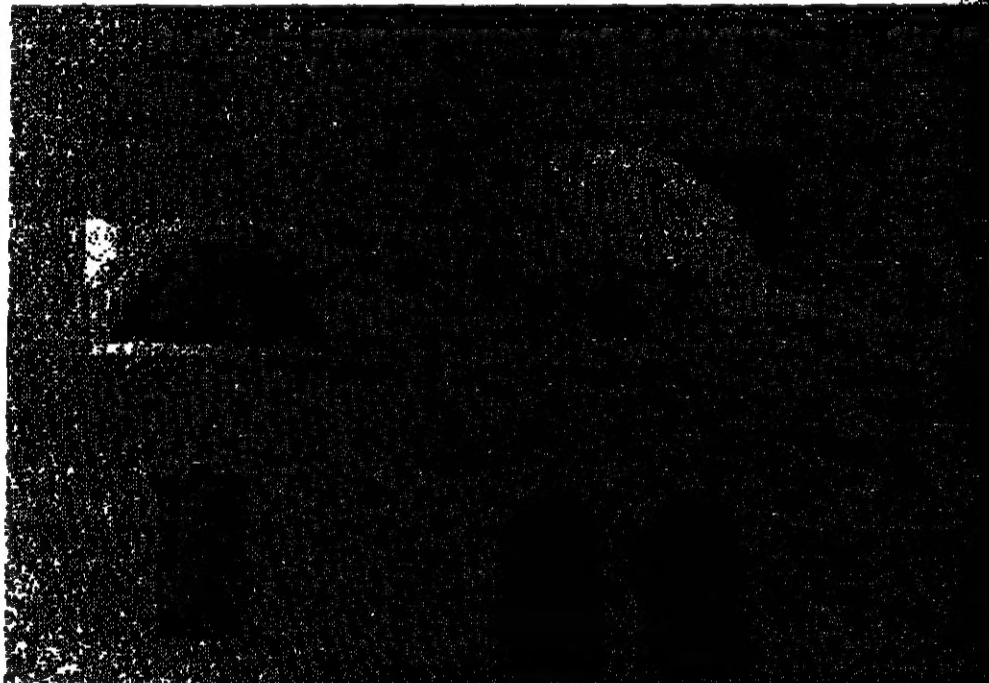
Because of its unprecedented scope, the Aga Khan Award points beyond geographic and cultural boundaries toward a new way of thinking about building for all cultures. Many of the issues which inspired the award are not unique to the Muslim world nor are they confined to developing countries. The award articulates a challenge for communities everywhere, whose heritage and cultural identity are threatened by the homogenisation of high technology and mass culture.

For the West and all industrialised countries, the winning designs offer not only guidelines for working in the Muslim World, but a wealth of suggestions for coping with energy, and environmental, economic and social problems encountered everywhere today. Many of the winning projects, such as the hotel and convention centre at Mecca with its solar diffusion screens and the summer house at Agamy, Egypt, with its limestone, heat-shedding floors and natural ventilation system, incorporate energy-conscious design. Westerners concerned for historic preservation may consider the Tunisian village of Sidi Bou Said, which has been legislated to protect its architectural heritage for over 65 years.

The universal social relevance of the Aga Khan Award was best described by the United Nations



National Museum - Doha, Qatar: Once an Emir's palace, this restored nineteenth century first national museum in the Gulf. The project was commissioned by Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad in 1972, in order to capture a way of life that had remained the same for centuries, in the wake of social and economic change. Cited for "being the first in that particular area of the world" in which the State is intimately linked with Qatar's history and traditions; an important feat given the indiscriminate destruction of older buildings, endemic to the Gulf states.



Halawa House - Agamy, Egypt: This two-storey single summer home, completed in 1975 at a cost of 29,000, makes use of Egyptian archetypes, alcoves, belders, windcatchers, vaults and domes to provide natural ventilation, and to reflect traditional Islamic forms. Cited for "design and construction of a house which represents a dedicated search for identity with traditional forms," the house, located on a hillside near Alexandria, was built with limestone walls and sandstone floors to remain cool in summer and retain thermal insulation during winter. Prize: \$ 35,000. To Mr. Abdul Wahed Al Wakil, architect; Mr. Aladdin Mustafa, master mason; Mucallim Attiyah, plasterer and Mr. Hassan El-Najjar, carpenter.



Ertegun House - Bodrum, Turkey: A summer home created by restoring and remodelling a 100-year-old Bodrum house overlooking the Mediterranean was cited for "demonstrating that old structures can be transformed into functional as well as beautiful environments without resorting to direct imitations. Originally built as separate but adjoining houses for two brothers and their families, the two houses made one with the addition of concrete columns, highlighted by decorative oak shutters; marble and ceramic tiles at a cost of \$171,000. Prize: \$ 15,000. To Mr. Turgut Cansever, architect and Mr. Cemil Ormanlar, carpenter.

Rector, Mr. Soedjatmoko: "The greatness of new Islamic architecture will not be defined by the major public buildings alone, but by responses to the little people in their day-to-day lives — to their needs for shelter, for community, for communication, for their very identity."

The Aga Khan Award for Architecture clearly establishes a new precedent for architectural achievement, yet of equal value is the award's role in stimulating the Islamic search for cultural identity in the contemporary world. The

award's nine-member master jury concluded that "Muslim culture is slowly emerging from a long period of subjugation and neglect during which it had virtually lost its identity and self-confidence."

Through its exhaustive assessment of Islamic architecture, the Aga Khan Award has helped to stimulate a process of cultural self-examination within that slowly emerging community of contemporary Islam. The first fifteen award winners reflect that broad inquiry and therefore provide no ultimate answers. Rather,

they are "steps in the discovery — an incomplete journey toward many frontiers rowing from the words of the great poet Muhammad Iqbal: 'Aga Khan described the

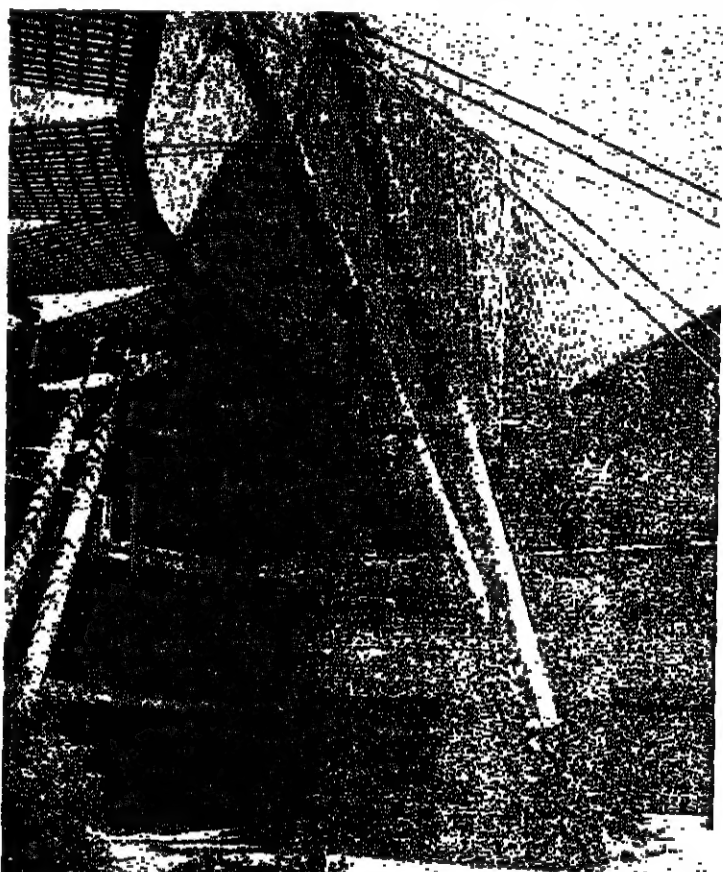
as: "...a very long journey but sometimes with a can cross that vast desert search and search ag out losing hope, you may find a treasure way."



Aladdin Mustafa, age 76, an Egyptian master stone mason shared the Aga Khan Award for Architecture for his skill and craftsmanship in building a summer home at Agamy, Egypt.



Kampung Improvement Programme - Jakarta, Indonesia: The Kampung Improvement Programme (K.I.P.) is an ongoing municipal project begun in 1969 to improve the quality of life for 500,000 people living in urban squatter settlements (kampungs). A 280-man staff with a budget of \$140.8 million created a network of physical and social services including water, sewerage, access roads, drainage canals, sanitation facilities, hospitals and schools threaded through densely populated areas. By creating an infrastructure at a per capita cost of \$60, without reshuffling the population, K.I.P. was cited for "improving living conditions, helping to integrate the informal sector with the city economy and encouraging individual initiative in the improvement of housing." Prize: \$40,000. To the K.I.P. technical unit.

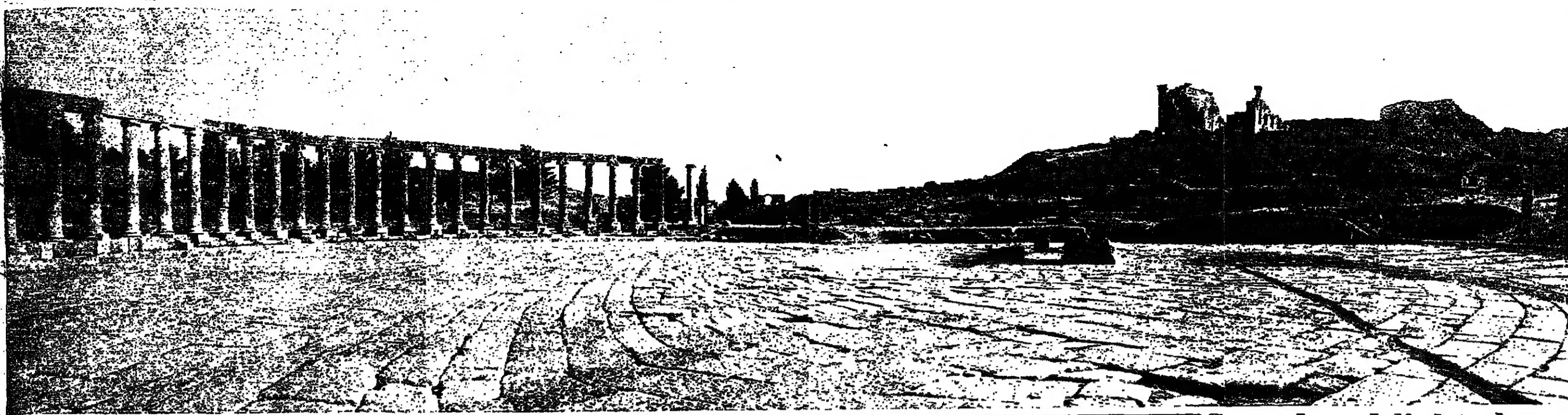


Islamic Conference Centre and Hotel - Mecca, Saudi Arabia: Ultra modern in appearance, this hotel and convention centre is located in a rocky wadi — Wadi Qum Al-Joud — in Islam's holy city. Cited for its "effort to combine modern technology and functional forms in the context of Islamic culture," the main building is organised around three courtyards, each one well landscaped and shaded by suspended wooden lattices. 177 guest rooms and private villas are grouped around the second courtyard while in the third an aluminium suspension structure, suggestive of a desert dweller's tent, covers a 1,400 seat auditorium. A small mosque adjoins the central site. Prize: \$ 12,000. To professors Rolf Gutbrod and Frei Otto, the architects.



Sidi Bou Said - Tunis, Tunisia: Since 1915 this resort village, founded by the religious leader Abou Said Al-Baji in the thirteenth century overlooking the Bay of Carthage, has voluntarily enacted legislation to preserve its traditional architecture in the face of encroaching tourism and development. Cited for "retaining not only the picturesque quality of a village, but its very essence," Sidi Bou Said has continued to legislate self-preservation. Automobile traffic is restricted and building codes ensure that wooden shuttered windows (mashrabiyas), iron trellises, vaulted roofs, and white-washed facades remain in use and are preserved. Prize: \$ 88,000. To the municipality to use for the conservation of the village of Sidi Bou Said.





## Birzeit emerges as major centre for opposing Israeli occupation

BIRZEIT, Occupied West Bank. The Palestinian university in this small West Bank town has emerged as a major centre for opposition to the Israeli occupation of the area.

Several times in the past year, violent demonstrations have taken place out of the tiny campus onto the streets. Students built rock barriers across the main road, which leads to two new Israeli settlements, burnt tyres and threw

students of the university.

"This university is controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). It takes the brightest young people in the West Bank and brainwashes them into hating Israel. Some are recruited into terror squads," an Israeli officer charged.

Birzeit University started in 1924 as a small school with the immediate objective of providing "educational opportunities for

between 1961 and 1967.

After the Middle East war of June 1967, the college "saw the pressing need for the establishment of an Arab university in the area, and, after careful study, it announced in 1972 the development of its programme into four years," according to the handbook. A junior year was added in 1974 and with the addition of a senior year in 1975, the name of the college was changed

and publishes controversial research studies.

One of these, on *Palestinian Literature under the Occupation*, by Hanan Ashrawi of the university's English Department, accuses the Israelis of cruelty and savagery and alleges that, according to Israeli censorship regulations, "thinking thoughts harmful to the state is a legally punishable offence." The Israeli

community," Dr. Baramki said.

Birzeit is financed by contributions from the Arab World. It receives funds from the Association of Arab Universities and from private donations but not from governments. This year, it is employing 44 foreign lecturers, paying them salaries that compete with those of rival institutions in the Middle East.

The academic year opened quietly last month. But Israeli

military sources said that the resentment that caused last spring's outburst is still bubbling below the surface.

Around the campus, posters are hung on the walls reminding the students that "Palestine calls you, the land calls you," and "Palestine cannot die."

"I hope the period of quiet goes on. But seeing the buildup of nationalism on the campus, I doubt it," an Israeli officer said.

## Sound and light show to start May in Jerash

By Lima Nabil

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 5 — A sound and light spectacular will start in Jerash next spring, according to Mr. Yousef Al Alami, the director of the Jerash and Petra Project.

He told the *Jordan Times* that the Graeco-Roman city was selected to be the site for the first sound and light show in Jordan because of its "unique position as the best-preserved whole ancient city" in the area. "Where else but in Jerash can the history of Jordan from the earliest times of antiquity until the present be told?" he said.

Jerash is also "ideally located" for the tourist-attracting spectacular, according to Mr. Alami. "It is only 40 kilometres from Amman and can be reached from the capital in only 45 minutes, thus guaranteeing a large audience," he said.

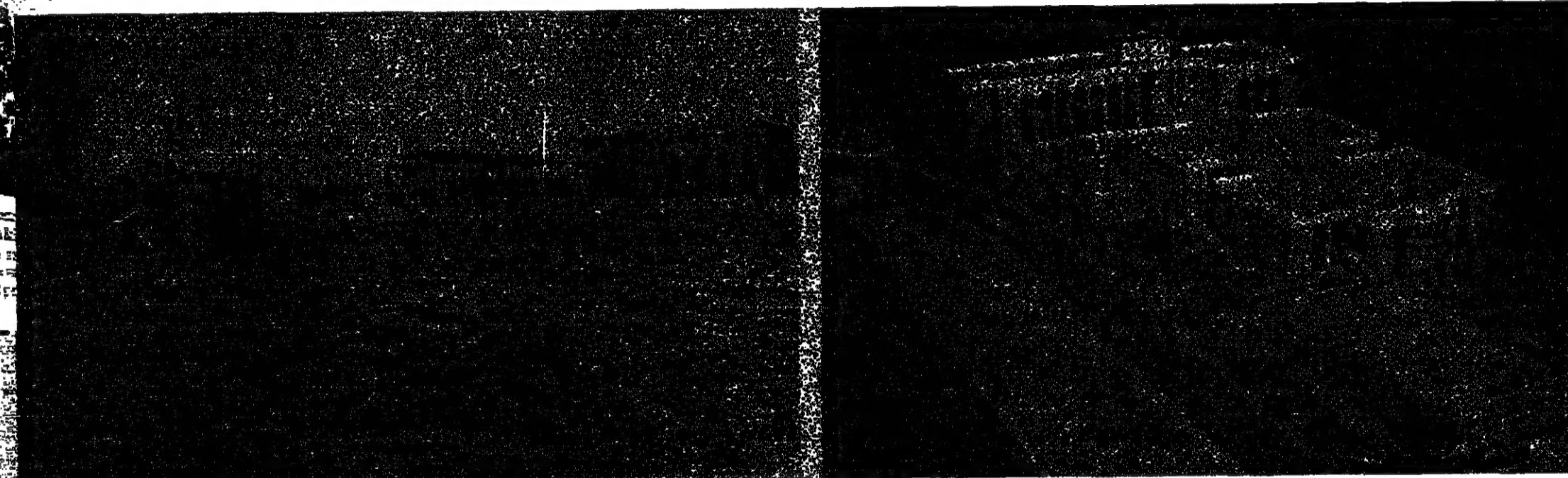
A new restaurant will be opened in the area, while tourist and travel agencies will be asked to provide transportation to and from Amman at "reasonable prices," he said.

Mr. Alami said the Dutch company N.V. Philips, "a specialised company which has undertaken a number of sound and light projects in the Middle East, Latin America and Europe," won the JD 200,000 contract early this year to set up the spectacular, which will consist of "a play for voices about Jordan's history with lighting to dramatise the areas that are being referred to." Operations will start next May, he said, "because that month ushers in the summer season."

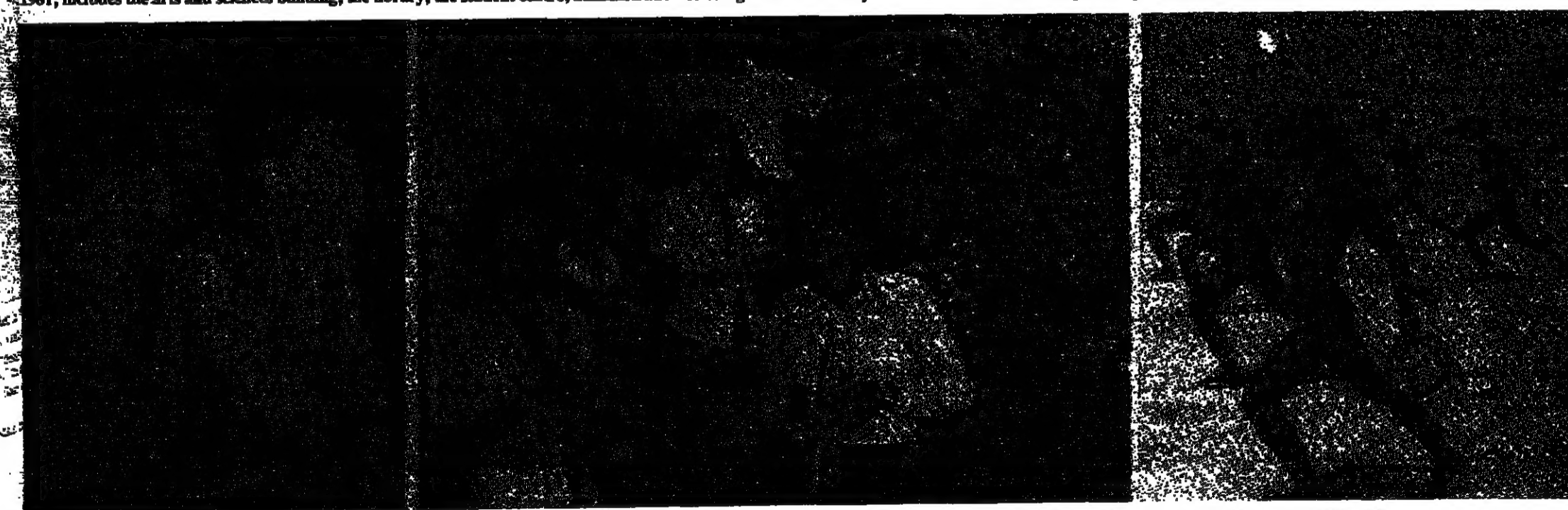
The technical equipment and supervision of its installation will cost about JD 130,000, while the artistic services will run around JD 70,000. These services include the writing of the script, which has already been completed, and the recording of the sound tracks. The script will be recorded in Arabic, English, French and German.

The spectacular will be presented in three locations: the existing Jerash Resthouse, the Forum and the South Amphitheatre, "because Jerash is such a big site and cannot be seen in its entirety from any one of these locations," Mr. Alami said.

Fifty per cent of the cost of the spectacular is being provided by a World Bank grant, and the Jordanian government is supplying the remainder. The government will also provide infrastructure facilities such as underground cables for the electronic equipment and a control room.



To cope with the increasing demand for higher education, a new 200-dunum campus, which will accommodate up to 5,000 students (left), is under construction. The first phase, expected to be completed in 1981, includes the arts and sciences building, the library, the student centre, administration building and an assembly hall. Construction of the engineering building (seen in replica on the right) started last September.



The university places emphasis on promoting the cultural development of the student and rounding out his personalities. To achieve this, the students are encouraged to participate in the many activities that take place on campus, such as lectures, drama (left), music (middle), and scientific, literary and athletic (right) activities.

at Israeli vehicles. Israeli troops responded by firing the students back into the bus and opened fire on them, wounding several.

According to Israeli military sources, in occupation headquarters near the Arab town of Jallab, the anti-Israeli feelings of the students go beyond throwing and demonstrating. The sources claimed that a large proportion of the students "cracked by the bus over the past two years" of students or ex-

boys and girls of Birzeit and the neighbouring villages," according to the official university handbook. In 1930, it was brought up to full secondary level. Its name at the time was "Birzeit High School," and in 1934 the name "Birzeit College" was adopted.

In October 1953, freshman classes in arts and sciences were established, followed in 1961 by a sophomore class and the first "Associate in Arts" and "Associate in Science" degrees were granted in 1962. The high school section was eliminated gradually

officially to Birzeit University.

The university now has about 1,400 students, the majority in the arts faculty. It plans a major expansion over the next five years. Construction of a modern new campus on a nearby hillside is well underway. On completion, it will accommodate more than 4,500 students, nearly all of them from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

University Vice-President Gabi Baramki said the university's main role is to train the future leaders of the West Bank. "We train them to take responsibility as students in the hope that they will eventually play responsible leadership roles in their community," he said. "We try to provide a democratic atmosphere so that they can express their views free of oppression."

Dr. Baramki accused the Israelis of interfering in the university's academic freedom. "Last year, they closed us down for two months on the thinnest of excuses and only international public opinion forced them to allow us to reopen," he said. "Now they have introduced a new regulation, requiring us to give the occupation authorities a list of all our students so that they can get study permits. I refuse to do this."

But Dr. Baramki said the university designs its own courses, including highly political ones on the Palestinian problem, the Middle East conflict and Israeli society, runs its own examinations

and censor allowed the study to be published.

The official university handbook sets out a political role for Birzeit under the occupation.

"Social and martial forces have impinged upon the indigenous Arab population of the West Bank to produce inordinate suffering, deprivation and pain," it says.

"This has produced in the university constant manifestations of solidarity for the less fortunate, for those oppressed and for all those who share in the pain of daily life under the occupation — a constant concern for students, faculty and staff alike."

Dr. Baramki stressed the work the university is doing to raise the general cultural level of the West Bank population. "There is no national government in this area to look after the needs of the population," he said. "The university has taken on part of this role. For example, we organise retraining courses for teachers."

After only four years, Birzeit has already had a major impact on the West Bank. Its graduates are forming the intellectual leadership of the area, trained in an independent Palestinian institution without ideological allegiance to any government.

"Before Birzeit, Palestinians who wanted higher education had to go abroad to get it. Many never returned and were lost to the

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3. A good knowledge of English.
4. A genuine interest in teaching.

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emphasis is placed on the university's community work programme, which has become a graduation requirement. The programme's purpose is to make the students "aware of the problems of the community and to provide them with the opportunity to do voluntary work in community projects in order to solve such problems," according to the university's official handbook.



# World markets 'break with the past' with Reagan

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Agencies)—The dollar rose sharply but many people moved to buy gold today as world markets registered their first reaction to Mr. Ronald Reagan's sweeping victory in the U.S. presidential election. The dollar was boosted by feelings in the market that Mr. Reagan's election would mean a harder line against U.S. inflation.

But the gold price appeared to be on an upward trend. Speculators anticipated that fears of a more hawkish attitude towards the Soviet Union would drive many people to gold as a secure investment in anxious times.

The first stock market reaction came from Tokyo where share prices rose, especially in the defence sector because of expectation that Mr. Reagan might demand an increase in Japan's defence spending, according to market dealers.

The Tokyo stock market average rose by 27.02 points to close at a record high of 7,176.39, also helped by the Bank of Japan which chose the same time to ease its tight money policy by cutting its official discount rate by one per cent to 7.25 per cent.

The Reagan victory boosted the Australian share market, according to brokers in Sydney and Melbourne.

In Bahrain, Arab and other bankers said they expected a stronger dollar and higher gold price in the next few months. The bankers said they were generally heartened by Mr. Reagan's election, based on his promises to cut U.S. inflation and reduce taxes.

But there was a question mark over his policies towards Israel. His stance towards the Palestinians could affect Arab investment in America, given the increasingly hard-line stance on the issue by some Gulf countries, they added.

Japanese business leaders said they expected no major changes in

U.S. economic policies. Mitsubishi Corporation President Yohei Mimura said policy options for Washington were limited in the present world and U.S. economic climate.

But fears were expressed that Mr. Reagan might tighten protectionist measures against Japanese cars whose exports to the United States are hitting domestic U.S. car makers. Car industry shares fell in Tokyo as a result.

In Hong Kong, gold shot up \$11.44 an ounce to \$653.89 today following Mr. Reagan's victory.

Dealers said many investors and speculators believe the risk of war is greater with a Republican president in office.

Against the Hong Kong dollar, the U.S. dollar strengthened to reach 5.09 Hong Kong dollars compared with yesterday's close of 5.03, but dealers said this was because of heavy local demands

rather than the results of the election.

Traders said the election had little effect on the Hong Kong stock market.

The West German and Italian central banks sold an estimated \$36.8 million in a bid to curb the dollar's rise, but the U.S. currency continued to improve.

Some bankers doubted Mr. Reagan's victory will have a lasting impact on the dollar's fortunes

and noted that his pledge to pep up the U.S. economy could mean a cut in high U.S. interest rates

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	301.50/303.50	French franc	67:
U.K. sterling	737.20/741.60	Dutch guilder	143.6
West German mark	155.40/156.40	Swedish crown	70:
Swiss franc	173.50/174.50	Belgium franc	97.2
Italian lire	33.10/33.30	Japanese yen	142.2
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Nov. 4 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.4462/72	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1841/44	Canadian dollar	
	1.9430/40	West German marks	
	2.0700/15	Dutch guilders	
	1.7415/30	Swiss francs	
	31.15/17	French francs	
	4.6220/50	Belgian francs	
	911.00/913.00	Italian lire	
	210.55/211.15	Japanese yen	
	4.2940/50	Swedish crowns	
	5.0010/25	Norwegian crowns	
	5.9560/75	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	647.00/649.00	U.S. dollars	

## FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1980

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good time to observe the progress you have made in the past and to draw up new plans for greater progress in the future. Strive for success and happiness.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Go to the right sources for information you need. Take time to visit with friends and relieve tensions you are under.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You may find it difficult to handle monetary affairs early in the day but later they work out fine for you. Be wise.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Radical changes may be required to gain your most cherished aims at this time. Be sure to improve your appearance.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Make a deep study of what is really important in your life and then go after your aims in a positive manner.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 5 (R)—The market was firm in mid trading though dealers attributed rises to a reaction to the losses rather than to Mr. Ronald Reagan's victory in the presidential election. At 1500 the FT index was up 3.7 at 48. Oils led the market with BP jumping 18p to 488p while L Ultramar and Tricentrol added between 10p and 20p in trading. Gold mining shares were higher in line with the price while leaders were 2p to 5p firmer in reaction to the losses.

U.S. shares were up to one sterling higher among heavyweights following Mr. Reagan's victory.

Government bonds were up to a point higher on short cover and cheap buying, dealers said. Operators showed little reaction to Mr. Reagan's success, they added.

Sainsbury rose 60p to 640p after better than expected interim results while Fisons, ICI, Beecham, John Brown, Guest Keen Tube Investments added between 2p and 4p. BAT Industries dipped 3p to 265p against the trend.

Gold mining shares were firmer, though off the day's high dealers said. Most heavyweights were between 100 and 200, higher, they added.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Friends cannot be of much help to you during the day, but can be relied upon in the evening. Much pleasure is yours tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Follow every rule a regulation that applies to you today and gain the respect of others. Be poised at all times.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Situations may not work out as fast as you would like at this time, but don't for matters, or you could get into trouble.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Compose yourself so that sudden situations today will not throw you for a loop. Take evening can be a most happy one.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Try to please others as much as possible today and avoid unpleasantness. Take time to meditate.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be careful in the handling of important work at this time. Taking risk could bring trouble at this time.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't permit anyone to force you into some situation that you know is not right for you. Be poised at all times today.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Express your fine abilities when called upon to do so today and please higher-ups. Come to a fine accord with associates.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	19,896	1,780	1,770	1,770
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	9,427	2,330	2,330	2,330
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	37,599	1,650	1,650	1,630
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	4,079	2,020	1,970	2,000
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	538	1,660	1,650	1,650
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530
Al Ezdihar Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	4,445	2,330	2,330	2,330
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	954	11,500	11,500	11,500
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	2,180	10,900	10,900	10,900
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	13,125	2,050	1,980	2,050
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1,485	0,990	0,990	0,990
International Construction and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	21,048	0,890	0,890	0,890
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	6,807	1,440	1,430	1,440
Jordan Dairy Co. (New)	JD 1,000	4,079	1,320	1,290	1,320
Jordan Dairy Co. (Old)	JD 1,000	66	1,330	1,330	1,330
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	296	1,480	1,480	1,480
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	11,297	1,300	1,300	1,300
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	8,537	3,250	3,250	3,250
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,350	2,700	2,700	2,700
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	13,755	1,970	1,960	1,960
Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,941	3,530	3,530	3,530
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3,370	1,330	1,310	1,330
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	316	0,790	0,790	0,790
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	379	1,450	1,420	1,450
Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co.	JD 5,000	709	5,900	5,900	5,900
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	13,977	9,120	9,090	9,120
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	6,292	18,400	18,400	18,400

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1980: JD 189,498

Total number of shares traded: 112,490

## Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1985 8%	JD 5,000	340	1829	5,380	5,380
1989 8 1/4%	JD 10,000	325	3,250	10,000	10,000

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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مركز الأصل



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1980

# YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Despite disadvantages or obstacles that come up, you are able to gain your most cherished aims on schedule. You have a good opportunity now to express your finest talents.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Morning is the best time to analyze the future and then you can make definite plans to have more abundance.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Confidentially plan how to get more backing from experts so that you can enjoy added income in the days ahead.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Take care of outside duties you have in the morning, and then carry through with personal aims. Be alert.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Good day to look into new outlets and study modern systems that could lead to greater success.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Study new appliances that could give you greater benefits in the future. Show others that you have wisdom. Be alert.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Be more cognizant of what your associates are doing and coordinate efforts wisely so there is more mutual profits.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Listen to what an intelligent adviser has to suggest so that you can advance in career activities. Be kind.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Take time to please friends and gain more goodwill for the days ahead. Be poised at all times today.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Confer privately with advisers and decide on the right course to follow for the future. Use common sense.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You are able to gain the favor of a higher-up today, if you go after it sensibly. Be more self-assured.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Getting involved in one new outlet could prove lucrative to you in the days ahead. Be more reassuring to mate.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Study new interests that can bring added benefits in the future. Take no risks with your reputation at this time.

## Jordan Times Sports Roundup

### Tennis Talk

By Maureen Stalla

**WANT TO KNOW** how to "get good quick"? Use the split stop. It will help your timing tremendously.

The most important place for the split stop is the approach to net. Most volleys are missed because they are hit on the run. You must be stopped. Instead of running into the ball do this: Just before your opponent hits the ball, step and hop, landing on both feet. Without that split stop you will most assuredly either hit the ball on the run or hit the ball on flat feet. Many people having trouble with their volleys begin to make them when they have added that little split stop to their game.

After you have mastered the split stop at the net, try it for the return of serve—another place where people are caught on their heels. As the server hits the ball, jump slightly on both feet, knees slightly bent, and then step into the shot in the style of Jimmy Connors.

Pretty soon you will incorporate the little split stop into your whole game. It keeps you sharp by keeping your feet active and it prepares you for stepping into the ball. And best of all, it makes you a better player.

### Mifsud leads world amateur snookers

**LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, Nov. 5 (R)**—Paul Mifsud of Malta moved a step closer today to his goal of becoming the first man to hold the World Amateur Billiards and Snooker championships.

Mifsud beat Australian John Campbell five frames to three in the quarter-finals of the world snooker event today and will meet the winner of a later match between English favourite Jimmy White and Welsh champion Stephen Newbury in the semi-finals.

Unbeaten during the Round Robin group series in which he lost only three frames, Mifsud began today's match strongly with a break of 62 in the first frame.

He followed up with a 63 sequence in the second to lead by two frames but Campbell fought back strongly to win the third frame before squaring the match at 3-3.

Both players were showing a fine touch and there were many brilliant snookers. Mifsud took a close seventh frame 77-56 and then wrapped up the contest with a break of 63 in the last, which he took 93-9.

### Asian youth basket ball results

**BANGKOK, Nov. 5 (AP)**—Saudi Arabia beat South Korea 91-70 (62-14) in a fourth day action of the sixth Asian youth basketball championships here last night. China downed Sri Lanka 130-28 (61-16). India nipped Hong Kong 87-79 (44-44). The Philippines took over Indonesia 120-68 (68-28) and Japan defeated Qatar 157-39 (62-14).

In other games, host Thailand beat Malaysia 80-57 (36-20). Bahrain gained over United Arab Emirates 83-53 (36-20) and Kuwait outplayed Singapore 69-54 (43-27).

In the girls' division, India defeated Malaysia 69-66 (30-35). Hong Kong won over Indonesia 65-48 (44-19). Thailand beat Sri Lanka 109-57 (60-30) and China outshone Japan 108-54 (62-28).

The championships end Nov. 12.

### Real Madrid beats Hungary in soccer

**BUDAPEST, Nov. 5 (AP)**—Real Madrid last night moved to the quarterfinals of the European Soccer Champions' Cup after beating Honved of Budapest 2-0 (1-0) at the Nep stadium before 30,000 fans. Real won the first game 1-0.

In a steady snowfall, Cunningham scored in the 26th minute with a header following a corner and Garcia Hernandez scored in the 82nd minute from a free kick. The Spaniards were superior throughout the game.

### Manson advances in Hong Kong tennis

**HONG KONG, Nov. 5 (AP)**—Bruce Manson upset fellow American Pat Dupre yesterday 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 to advance into the second round of the \$70,000 Seiko Hong Kong Tennis Classic. Fifth-seeded Dupre, the losing finalist in the same tournament for the past two years, was sadly off-form as the left-handed Manson consistently forced him into making errors.

After losing the first set 2-6, Dupre broke Manson's service twice to win the second 6-3 but the last set was disastrous for the fifth seed as he dropped service twice to fall behind 1-5 and finally lost by 2-6.

In another upset, fourth-seeded Mel Purcell was ousted from the competition by fellow American Ferdi Taygan 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

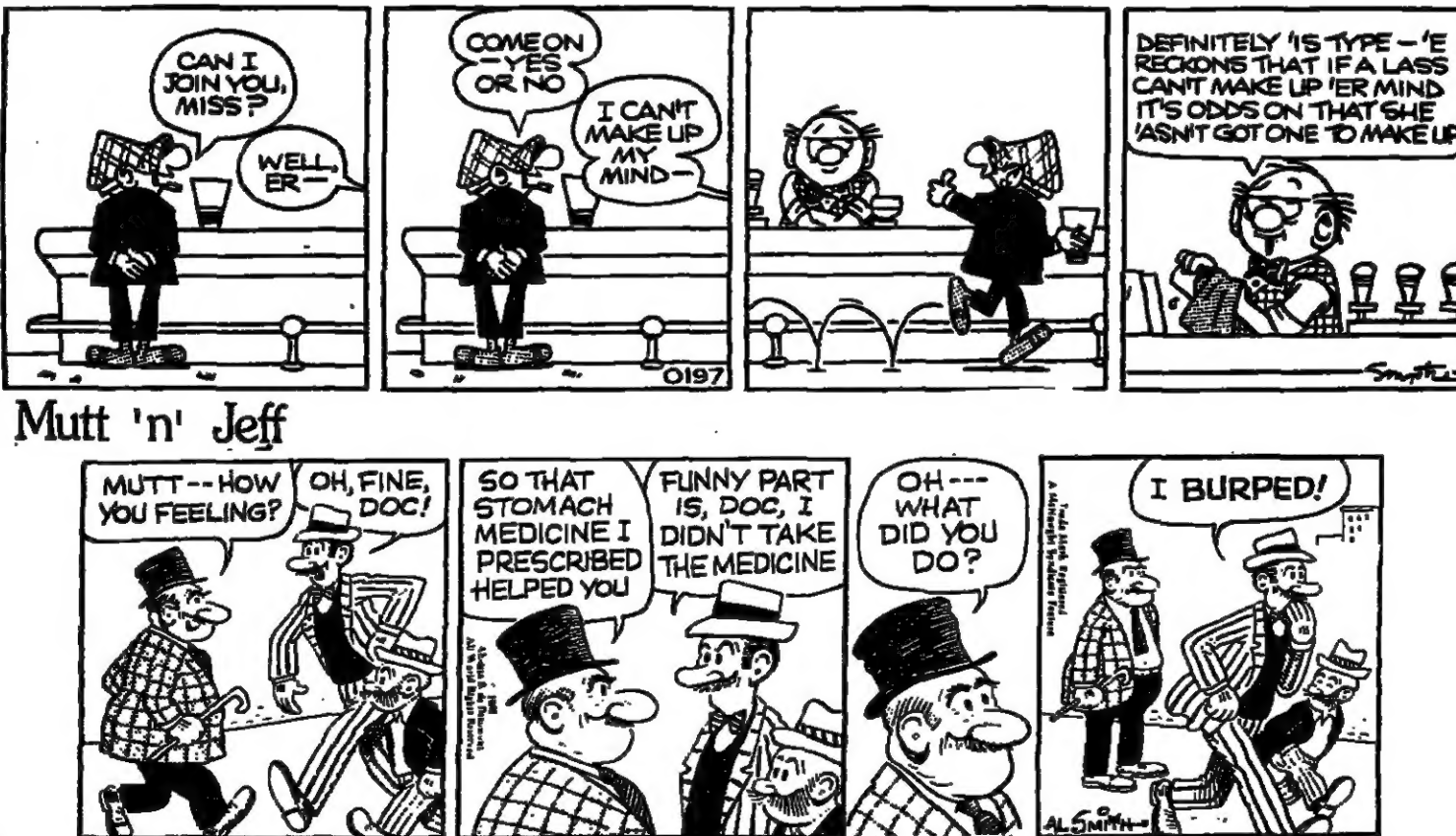
Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, favored to win the title after top-seed Jimmy Connors' withdrawal on Monday, moved into the second round by beating American Fritz Buchnering 7-5, 6-3.

Number three seed American Brian Teacher overcame the hard hitting Haroon Ismail of Zimbabwe 6-4, 6-3.

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp

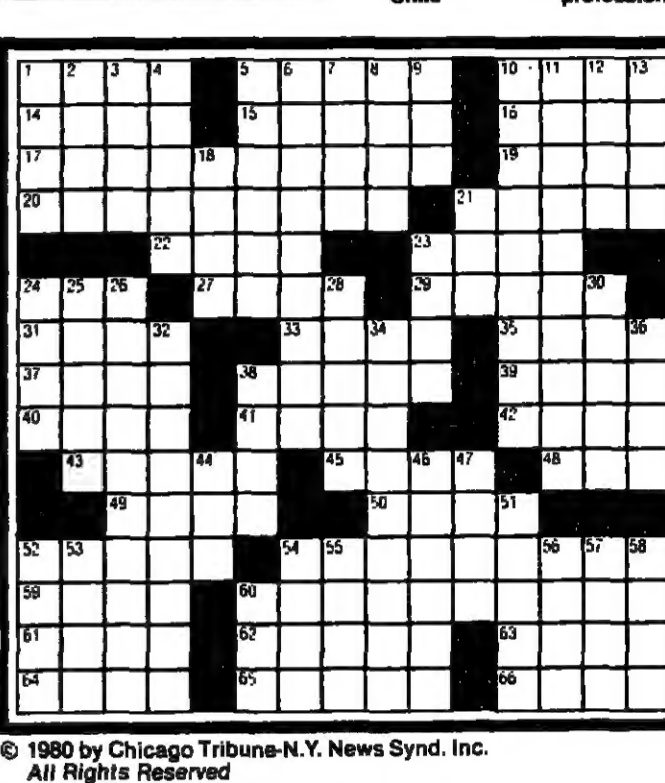


### THE Daily Crossword by Kathryn Righter

ACROSS	23 Kind of palm	45 Gam	11 Secondary results
1 Formerly, once	24 Globe	48 Opera star	12 Former first lady
5 Kind of sugar	27 Rafter	50 Kazan	13 Cruising assistance
10 Eastern church title	31 Lads	52 Without	18 Colorless
14 Product of Cherry or Alencon	33 Certain	54 Ph.D.	21 Score word
15 Land - (listen)	35 Cashews	59 Labyrinth	23 Work group
16 Breads	37 Formal pledge	60 Chance	24 Woodwind
17 In general	38 Tendon	61 Buri, the singer	26 "Cheaper"
18 Church area	39 Sacred	62 Goose genus	30 Mile or mill
20 Footnote	40 Nymph who loved	63 Algerian seaport	32 Stentation
21 Sac	41 Trismene	64 Retreats for thieves	34 Esteemed
22 Diplomatic quality	42 - time (never)	65 Learns by perusal	36 Weather word
	43 Chopped	66 Lariat	38 Turned card in faro

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

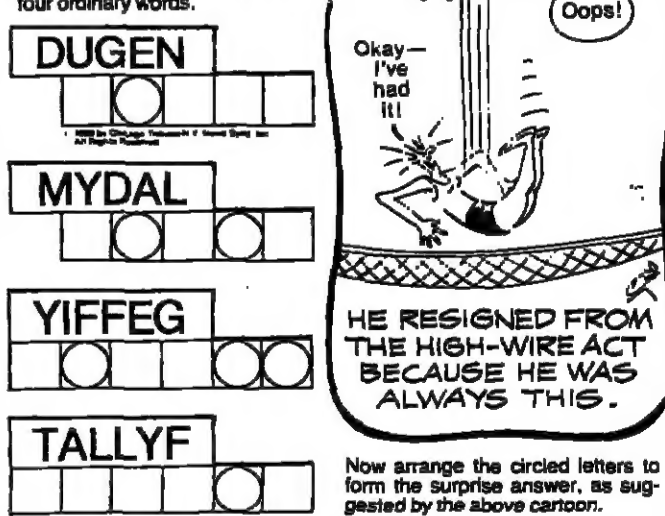
ACROSS	DOWN
1. TIES	1. Island of
2. RIBBON	2. Flat fishes
3. CAPE	3. Bagones!
4. EVIDENCE	4. Belief
5. OPTION	5. Ill will
6. LENO	6. Nikolai
7. TENDON	7. Romanov
8. NETS	8. Make coffee, for short
9. MIDTERRANEAN	9. Falls behind
10. BACKLASH	10. Region of central Chile
11. ARTIST	
12. AIDE	
13. WEDDED	
14. ESCAPEE	
15. PARSED	
16. LIRA	
17. HEARTLAND	
18. SOUL	
19. REACT	
20. ULTRA	
21. CAMIE	
22. RETIN	
23. SLIDIS	
24. ESTE	



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### JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THE "O O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHINE GUEST INWARD ORIGIN Answer: Ladies in retirement might have such habits—NIGHTGOWNS

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

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# Reagan landslide surprises experts

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President-elect Reagan began taping his cabinet and his administration's policies today. A chief adviser said the Republican landslide was a "mandate for

change." Mr. Reagan met his vice-presidential running-mate, Mr. George Bush, and advisers to take decisions on the makeup of his transition team which will prepare for the government takeover on

Jan. 20. Many members of the transition team are expected to stay on in his cabinet. Chief of Staff Edwin Meese, a California law professor who is expected to be the chief White

House aide, said Mr. Reagan would divide his time between California and Washington until his inauguration.

Mr. Meese said he had already had some contacts with the White House on the transition, which President Carter last night pledged would be the best ever.

Mr. Meese said Mr. Reagan would have a number of initiatives ready for legislative action, including his promised 10 per cent tax cut in each of the next three years, as soon as he took over.

"I think the huge support he got obviously provides a mandate for change," he said in a television interview. But he added: "It's going to take some time to turn around the various parts of the economy, to turn around our foreign policy."

"I think you will find that Ronald Reagan will put together a management team that will come into office in January and rapidly start making the changes that people are looking for."

At the same time he cautioned Mr. Reagan's right-wing supporters against expecting to get everything they wanted.

"In dealing with a Congress partially by the other party there will have to be a certain amount of compromise," Mr. Meese said.

"I think you will find that Ronald Reagan will be a president for all the people. He doesn't have a narrow ideological base."

On Jan. 20, Mr. Reagan will be inaugurated the 40th president of the United States. At 69, nearing 70, the former California governor also will be the oldest man to take the office.

President Carter, meanwhile, said today he feels "at ease," plans to write his memoirs and is determined to help his rival's transition to power in every way possible.

In an interview with reporters in the Oval Office, the president also said he will be relieved to hand over the daily routine to someone else.

Asked whether he intended to seek the presidency again, Mr. Carter replied: "That's a question I have not even dreamed about."

After the 35-minute interview, the president and his wife Rosalynn flew to the Camp David, Maryland, presidential retreat to rest and ponder their future. Hundreds of aides, as well as his cabinet members, gathered on the South Lawn to see him off.

Mr. Carter said he will remain at the White House for a week, except for brief trips back to the White House.

"I really need to go off by myself and think for awhile," Mr. Carter said.

The president confirmed that he knew Monday night that he would lose the election by a wide margin. He mentioned several factors he believed contributed to his downfall, among them the captivity of the 52 Americans in Iran, the economy, and allegations of impropriety against some of his top staff.

"Obviously, the hostage issue was a factor, but I can't say it was more important than the high interest rates," he said.

Mr. Carter also said that with the election of a Republican-dominated Senate, he will not push for ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

Mr. Anderson, whose independent candidacy fizzled out, indicated last night that he may seek the White House again in 1984.

Formally conceding Mr. Reagan's victory, Mr. Anderson told about 800 supporters at a Washington hotel that he had telephoned Mr. Reagan with his

congratulations.

congratulations.

## Begin hoping to meet Reagan; Sadat sings Carter's praises

EL AVIV, Nov. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today he hopes to meet President-elect Ronald Reagan during his visit to the United States next week.

Mr. Begin is to leave Monday on a private visit and will meet President Carter in Washington on Nov. 12.

Earlier the premier cabled congratulations to Mr. Reagan and said Israel looked forward to close and fruitful cooperation between our countries for the sake of peace and liberty.

In a separate cable to Mr. Carter, he hailed the president's "great contribution to Israel's security and incessant efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Begin told Israel Radio that he would go ahead with the summit conference he has tentatively scheduled with the Israeli leader and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Other Israeli officials hinted they were expecting firmer support for Israeli policies from a Reagan administration.

"We know Mr. Reagan's deep friendship for Israel and his understanding of Israel's needs," said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. "In view of Mr. Reagan's pro-Israel statements, I hope that Israel will find a common language with the new administration."

Agriculture Minister and settlements mastermind Ariel Sharon said it was possible the new administration "will regard our problems differently and apply less pressure on us."

Former Israeli Labour prime minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel's past experience with Republican presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford was positive. "I believe that the change in the White House will be good for Israel."

Israel's Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zupor said that if Mr. Reagan "fulfills his election promises, the U.S. power in the Middle East will be strengthened and the U.S. will give in less to Arab dictates."

Egypt's President Sadat,

meanwhile, today congratulated Mr. Reagan and expressed confidence the U.S. will continue to work hard for peace in the Middle East.

In a voice heavy with emotion, the Egyptian leader paid warm tribute to Mr. Carter and said Egypt would immediately start contacts with the new American administration in preparation for the three-way summit.

The Egyptian president, who often has referred to Mr. Carter as "my friend Jimmy," said Mr. Carter's "sincere, honest and relentless efforts" were instrumental in getting Egypt and Israel to start peace negotiations.

"I have no doubt that the people of the United States, the Congress, the Senate and other administrations will continue to hold fast to the U.S. commitment to bring peace to the Middle East," Mr. Sadat said.

"I congratulate Reagan for the confidence of the people in him," he said. "The peace process in the Middle East will continue with U.S. participation so it can eventually bear fruit."

## W. German economic slowdown may strain relations with U.S.

BONN, Nov. 5 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt took the oath of office today after being officially re-elected by the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

The chancellor, who first went through the formality of resigning, collected 266 "yes" votes to 222 "no's" in the election, a matter of constitutional procedure.

Mr. Schmidt, whose coalition was re-elected in national balloting last month, has announced plans to travel to the United States on Nov. 18 to meet with President Jimmy Carter and President-elect Ronald Reagan.

At home, Mr. Schmidt faces the task of reconciling economic constraints and a commitment to east-west détente with NATO pressure to spend

more on defence.

Mr. Schmidt, whose left-liberal coalition won an increased, 45-seat majority in federal elections last month, will be fighting to reverse gloomy economic trends that have prompted government spending cuts.

But the United States has been pressing West Germany to make additional, multi-million dollar commitments to the NATO alliance.

West German attempts to breathe warmth into increasingly chilly relations with Communist East Germany, the effect the Polish labour movement has on east-west contacts, and defence policy stemming partly from Bonn's unaccustomed economic difficulties could prove to be sources of friction with the United States.

## NATO allies in broad agreement over strategy for security conference

RUSSELLS, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Western alliance has reached agreement on strategy for next week's conference on security in Europe. They will press for full review of Soviet compliance with human rights agreement without resorting to rhetoric that could inflame the situation in Poland.

At the same time, the allies have few minor differences, including split between the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) partners over whether to push for post-inference disarmament talks.

The conference will begin in Madrid on Nov. 11, if Soviet bloc and western delegates to the

35-nation meeting can agree on rules of the debate. The Soviet Union wants to limit review of compliance with past agreements to short speaking-times by each country. The United States wants a full review before new issues are tackled. NATO delegates agreed at a meeting here last week that it would be silly to forge ahead with a full range of new proposals, given the poor record of compliance with the old ones.

The U.S. State Department, in a report on compliance for the six months ending May 31, called Soviet crackdowns on dissidents "especially discouraging," and said commitments to permit free

travel, freedom of religion, free press and freedom of thought had been abridged in most Soviet bloc countries.

"In this light, the allies would prefer to highlight past compliance rather than try to formulate new proposals that also won't be complied with," said a Western European diplomat.

In areas where Soviet bloc compliance is viewed as good, western delegates hope to make mandatory sections that were only "suggested" in previous agreements.

Most of these fall into the category of confidence building measures designed to lessen the fear of war in Europe.

The Soviet Union has complied with requirements to notify the West if it holds military manoeuvres involving more than 25,000 men. Western delegates have agreed to press for more types of notification and for more information on each country's military organisation.

The NATO allies also agreed that all steps should be taken to keep the current situation in Poland from becoming a factor at the conference.

Despite their unified strategy, there are some differences within the NATO group.

## 11 flown to safety in dramatic Malaysian rooftop rescue

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 5 (AP)—A helicopter rescued 11 office workers from the roof of a burning 14-storey bank building here yesterday moments before the top floor burst into flames. Thirty-nine people, including 11 firemen, were injured, police said.

No deaths were reported as the fire continued to rage through the building, late into the night.

The cause of the fire, reported to have started on the third floor, and estimates of the damage were not determined immediately. Of the injured, 31 were treated for injuries or burns at the scene. Four people were hospitalised and four others were treated at a hospital and released, police said.

A helicopter managed to land on the roof despite heavy smoke and he office workers scrambled aboard, seconds before flames broke out on the top floor.

One of those rescued, Mr. Wong Kit Kwai, 36, had been forced to scramble up three floors to escape the heat. While police advised him through loudspeakers to cover his face with a handkerchief to avoid the smoke, a helicopter hovered overhead in an effort to reach him.

Mr. Wong finally jumped from the 10th floor onto a fireman's ladder one floor below. He was then taken to hospital.

## Britain's BL car firm faces new strike threat

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Recruits of state-owned British Leyland have warned that the troubled car firm faces disaster if 3,000 car workers go ahead with threatened strike next week over pay dispute.

"This is a critical situation," a BL spokesman said after 300 union organisers voted on Monday to call a strike from next Tuesday in rejection of a 6.8 per cent pay offer to workers in BL's division. The unions want 20 per cent.

The dispute erupted just as BL unched its New Mini Metro model with great success.

BL, deeply in the red, is seeking nearly £300 million (\$72 million) in government money to stay in business against tough foreign competition.

Union organisers, who represent workers at 36 BL plants around Britain, claimed that in mass meetings last Thursday, workers voted 2-1 in favour of a strike.

A stoppage now would jeopardise strike-battered Leyland's share at a time when it appears to be clawing back its share of the British car market lost to European and Japanese imports.

Statistics published on Monday showed that BL boosted its sales in Britain last month to 22 per cent of the market, up from 19 per cent in September and 15 per cent in the summer.

## China and India agree to firm agricultural ties

BEIJING, Nov. 5 (AP)—Chinese Premier Wan Li met yesterday with Indian Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh and said China is ready to develop friendly relations with India, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

It said Mr. Wan added that both China and India are large, populous and agricultural countries in Asia, and have broad prospects for cooperation in agricultural technology.

The Indian minister replied that India would strengthen exchanges in agriculture with China, Xinhua said.

Mr. Singh arrived in Peking on Tuesday after visiting North Korea and was to leave for home today, it reported.

The world's two most populous countries fought a bloody but brief border war in 1962 and did not exchange ambassadors until 1976. Indian leaders have demanded that China vacate 40,000 square kilometres of disputed land occupied during the 1962 war.

India's recent recognition of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea led to the indefinite postponement of a trip to India originally planned for this autumn by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

## Kosygin is apparently dropped, Brezhnev gets new monument

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Soviet authorities have ordered the construction of a massive monument at the site of a once little-known World War II battle in which President Leonid Brezhnev took part.

The monument will be a vast panoramic depiction of the engagement at Malaya Zemlya near Novorossiysk on the northeast coast of the Black Sea, where Soviet forces prevented German landings in 1943, an official bulletin said.

The decree did not mention Mr. Brezhnev, then an army political commissar with the rank of colonel, but it is thought almost certain he will get a prominent place in the panorama.

The news came in the official Russian Federation Bulletin which carried a decree instructing all organisations involved to have the monument completed by 1985.

The engagement received little mention in Soviet war histories until the late 1960s when President Brezhnev's image began to predominate. Now it is treated as a major turning point in the war, alongside the battle of Stalingrad and the siege of Leningrad, with

Mr. Brezhnev's role receiving special attention in official accounts and memoirs.

Mr. Brezhnev's own description

of the battle, in which he is officially said to have come close to death, was given the country's top literary prize. A song about it is now frequently played on Moscow radio.

Over the past few years Mr. Brezhnev, who ended the war as a Lieutenant General in the Red Army's political branch, has been given the rank of marshal and a medal only previously awarded to top battle commanders.

## One of our Politburo members is missing...

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP)—Portraits of former premier Alexei N. Kosygin failed to appear on Moscow streets today with those of other Soviet leaders, indicating that Mr. Kosygin may have been dropped without public announcement from the country's ruling politburo.

Portraits of politburo members are traditionally hung at several places in Moscow in advance of the Revolution Day holiday, to be celebrated this year on Friday. Portraits of President Leonid I. Brezhnev and 13 of his politburo colleagues went up as expected yesterday, but former premier Kosygin was missing.

His resignation as premier, on the grounds of ill health, was announced Oct. 23. Mr. Brezhnev said then that Mr. Kosygin had also asked to be removed from the politburo, the Communist Party's top policy-making body. But there has been no announcement that he had been formally dropped from the group.

The 76-year-old premier has been out of public view since the Moscow Olympics closing ceremonies on Aug. 3, and is reported to be seriously ill with heart and other problems.

## A Reagan White House: The view abroad

LONDON, Nov. 5 (R)—Ronald Reagan's election victory was greeted cautiously around the world today, reflecting hopes for stronger U.S. leadership and concern over America's future foreign policy.

Government officials prepared for a tougher U.S. stance on key issues, but generally took a "wait-and-see" attitude. They said Mr. Reagan's diplomatic priorities were still unclear, and much would depend on top presidential advisers still to be named.

In Western Europe, political leaders cabled congratulations and expressed hopes for continuing close relations. Privately, senior diplomats said they are worried about East-West détente and anxious to keep a dialogue going with the Soviet Union.

The JAPANESE government said it hoped links with the U.S. would be strengthened, after the Republican leader's landslide victory. China, in a pointed statement, urged Mr. Reagan to stick to principles already agreed between the two governments.

Luxembourg's foreign minister Mr. Gaston Thorn, president of the nine-nation European COM-MON MARKET Council of Ministers warned that any isolationist

move in U.S. policy would be a threat to Europe. He said he hoped the new president "will rediscover Europe."

MOSCOW: Radio said President Carter was defeated because of economic problems "and the hostile course which the administration chose in regard to the Soviet Union."

Although Mr. Reagan took a hard, uncompromising stand against the Soviet Union in campaign speeches, they said, Moscow would probably move cautiously, waiting for more definitive policy pronouncements on the future course of U.S.-Soviet relations.

FRANCE'S President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said he looked forward to a dialogue with Mr. Reagan, and hoped the new president would "serve the cause of maintaining peace and defending freedom."

BRITISH sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent Mr. Reagan a particularly warm message and looked forward to

working closely with him. Mrs. Thatcher shares many of the Republican leader's conservative views.

Many European officials expressed confidence that Mr. Reagan's hard-line statements on foreign and security policies would be translated into more pragmatic stands when he moves into the White House on Jan. 20.

U.S. allies in Europe are concerned that his threat to put the 1979 U.S.-Soviet strategic arms treaty (SALT II) into cold storage and to seek new negotiations with Moscow could lead to a confrontation affecting all aspects of East-West détente.

DANISH Prime Minister Anker Joergensen said he hoped the Reagan administration would make a positive and constructive approach to East-West relations. "Defence and détente are equally vital for us all," he said in a message to Mr. Reagan.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, diplomats said the 15-nation western alliance looked forward to firmer U.S. leadership and closer political consultations.

NATO officials are apprehensive that strains could develop in the alliance if Mr. Reagan's policies lead to confrontation with the Soviet Union. They expect resistance also if he urges econom-

## Soviets attempting to annex strategic Afghan corridor

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 5 (R)—Pakistan's official news agency said yesterday the Soviet Union was in the process of annexing the strategic Wakhan corridor in northeast Afghanistan.

The corridor, a 300-kilometre long finger of Afghanistan pointing at China in the east and bounded by the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan to the north and Pakistan to the south, was created in 1895 so the British Indian empire would not have a common border with Russia.

The government news agency, Associated Press of Pakistan, quoting "reliable information from across the frontier," said that during the past six months large numbers of troops had moved into the isolated and mainly uninhabited salient straddling the Pamir mountains.

The Soviet troops had also begun improving the corridor's communication infrastructure, the agency said.

Western diplomats in Pakistan who monitor events in neighboring Afghanistan confirmed the report of a Soviet military presence in the corridor and added that Soviet troops began moving there several months after Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan last December.

The diplomats said the Soviet Union was apparently trying to close the passes from China and Pakistan into the Wakhan corridor to prevent any possible military and other supplies reaching the anti-Kabul government rebels in northern and central Afghanistan.

The news agency report said the troops had come from Tajikistan north of Wakhan. The diplomats said the soldiers were widening roads and building new ones from the Soviet border to the Barogh pass into Pakistan and the Wakhan pass into China.

They said the passes had been mined and an artillery unit and troops stationed at Bozaygombaz at the head of the Wakhan valley about 40 kilometres from the Wakhan pass.

A further 3,000 Soviet troops had been stationed at Qala Panja on the Soviet border of the corridor.

Ishkashim, the Afghan town at the western entrance to the corridor has been occupied by the Soviet army since December, they added.

## Economic difficulties likely to dominate Nyerere's final term

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 5 (R)—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere was sworn in today for a further five-year term during which he will have to deal with his country's unprecedented economic problems.

Dr. Nyerere looked sombre throughout the ceremony in the grounds of the National Assembly as he accepted office for what he says will be his last term.

In the next few days he is expected to announce a reshuffled government with an infusion of new talent in the more junior posts.

About 50 per cent of the sitting National Assembly members were defeated in elections 10 days ago in what diplomats regard as a protest vote against commodity shortages which are particularly serious in the hinterland.

Prime Minister Edward Sokoine is expected to step down because of ill-health. Informal sources said that a possible successor was Mr. Paul Bomani, ambassador in Washington for the past eight years.

There is speculation about the future of Tanzania's ambassador to the United Nations, Salim Ahmed Salim, 38, a former president of the General Assembly.

Some sources expect him to accept a ministerial post but others say he will return to New York as a likely candidate for the U.N. secretary-generalship when Mr. Kurt Waldheim retires.

Tanzania's economic problems have been caused by rising oil prices, the cost of the war last year against Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, drought and falling prices

for Tanzanian exports. Diplomats say the problems have been compounded by bad planning. Two ministers lost their parliamentary seats in voting today to select 40 MPs from candidates nominated by mass organisations and the regions. The voting was by 110 National Assembly members directly elected 10 days ago.



Julius Nyerere

The ousted ministers are Hesa Minister Leader Sterling, the white in the cabinet, and Mr. C. Pin Tungaraza, labour and welfare minister.

Dr. Sterling, a Scots-born former missionary, had friends he wanted to retire.

Another cabinet member, Livestock and Natural Resources Minister Solomon Ole Saib was defeated in the national voting but is asking the high court to nullify the result because, he says, his opponent cheated.